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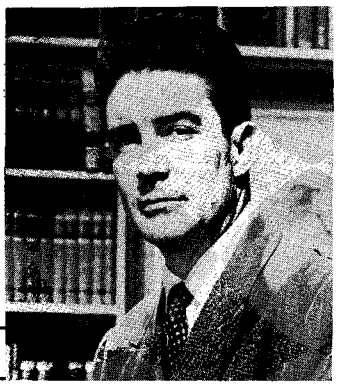
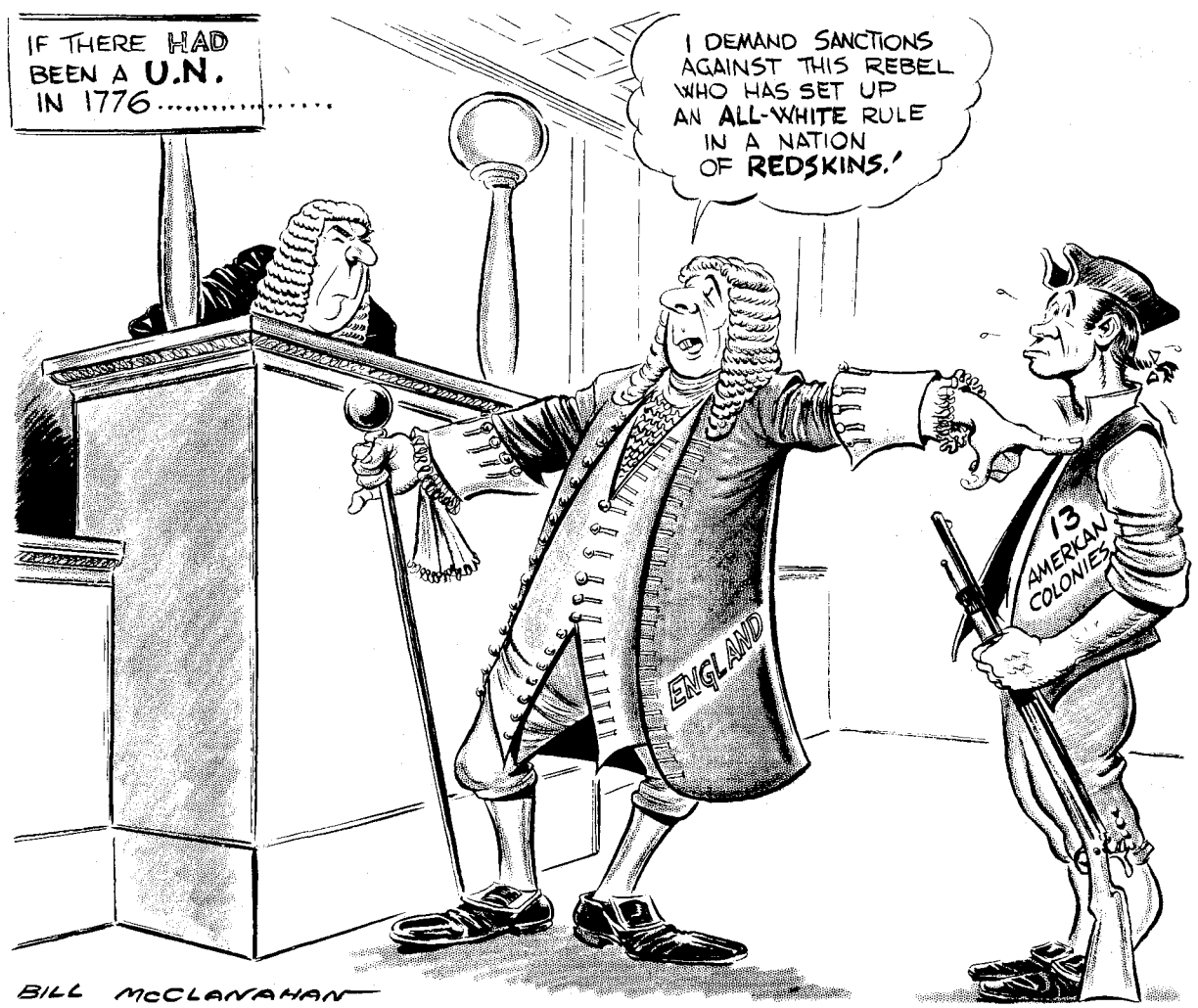


DAN SMOOT

RHODESIA


IF THERE HAD BEEN A U.N. IN 1776.....
I DEMAND SANCTIONS AGAINST THIS REBEL WHO HAS SET UP AN ALL-WHITE RULE IN A NATION OF REDSKINS.'
ENGLAND
13 AMERKAN COLONIES
BILL McCLANAHAN

Cartoon by Bill McClanahan, Dallas Morning News *Staff Cartoonist — Reprinted with permission.*

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

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In the 1950's, communists initiated a program to conquer Africa for themselves, by driving Europeans out, then installing dictatorships by native Africans under communist control. Supported by the United States government and by the UN, the communist program quickly eliminated white rule in all of Africa north of the Zambezi River.

As white rule vanished, barbarism and tribal warfare returned to black-ruled Africa. Only in the temperate zones of southern Africa did there remain bastions of white Christian civilization. On the southern tip of the continent is the Republic of South Africa. Portugal still governs in Mozambique and Angola; and, to the north of South Africa is Rhodesia, which for more than 40 years (1923-1965) was a self-governing colony of the British Empire.

There are about 250 thousand whites, 4 million blacks in Rhodesia. Whites built the nation. Most of the Negroes came later, to enjoy the benefits of the white man's civilization. About half of all blacks are foreigners who infiltrated Rhodesia, illegally, from surrounding black nations.[1] Three-fourths of all Negroes in Rhodesia live in tribal areas, governed by tribal chiefs.

Rhodesia is governed by a parliament, elected by qualified white and Negro voters. Negroes who meet standards of voter qualification have the same voting privileges as whites who meet the same standards. When enough Negroes qualify to vote, they can control the government. Meanwhile, most voters are white; and whites control the government.

Watching the raging inferno of violence spread throughout black Africa as white rule was eliminated, Rhodesians realized they could save their nation only if they were free of British control. Between 1956 and 1965, Great Britain granted independence to 14 African territories with primitive economies and cultures and with little or no experience in self-government, and had promised independence to Rhodesia, but, at the last moment, refused to grant independence because Rhodesia was ruled by a white minority.

On November 11, 1965, Rhodesia unilaterally declared her independence from Great Britain — the first and only British colony ever to take such action since 13 American colonies declared their independence in 1776.

Black African and Asian nations demanded that Britain take military action to destroy the Ian Smith government, but British public opinion was sympathetic to Rhodesia, and Britain did not have the economic strength to fight. Britain declared Rhodesia's action an illegal rebellion, and imposed economic sanctions.

The Johnson administration denounced the Smith government as a "rebel regime," and promised to support Britain's sanctions.

The UN recommended that all member nations stop trade with Rhodesia. On March 18, 1966, the Johnson administration, invoking provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949, embargoed exports of most American goods to the beleaguered country.

British, U.S., and UN sanctions did not, however, bring Rhodesia to her knees. By the fall of 1966, the black African nations were again clamoring for war against Rhodesia. The Johnson administration continued to toady to the little black caesars.

On December 12, 1966, Arthur Goldberg, Johnson's ambassador to the UN, told the Security Council:

"The international community will not tolerate the existence of a discriminatory system based on minority rule and in defiance of the United Nations and its principles."[2]

The hypocrisy of Goldberg's stand is galling. Throughout black Africa, Negro racists (with communist support) have seized power by murdering, torturing, or jailing all rivals. The U.S. and other UN member nations quickly recognize their governments and admit them to membership in the world body. All communist governments are tyrannies. Many governments in Latin America and Asia are dictatorships of one kind or another. In fact, Rhodesia's parliamentary government is

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more widely representative of the population it governs than the governments of three-fourths of all UN member nations.

Have western "statesmen" been driven to irrationality by the hypnotic jungle drums of racial politics? Despite all Johnson has done to harm Rhodesians, they are friendly toward the U.S. Despite all Johnson has done to help black African leaders, they hate the U.S. Why does Johnson condemn the pro-American representative government by a white minority in Rhodesia, while embracing anti-American black tyrannies elsewhere?

Why does the UN take action against anti-communist Rhodesia which is no threat to peace, while taking no action against communist nations that wage aggressive war on others? Why should Rhodesia be boycotted, while nothing is done to stop trade with North Vietnam?

Ostensibly, our leaders feel that support of black African nations will keep them out of the communist orbit, and friendly to us; but the stupid, fawning policy of destroying friends to placate enemies is doing more for the communist conquest of Africa than anything communists themselves are doing.

On December 16, 1966, the UN Security Council ordered all member nations to impose economic sanctions against Rhodesia. On January 5, 1967, Johnson complied by issuing an executive order cutting off practically all trade between Rhodesia and the United States. Five days later—January 10, the opening day of the new Congress—U.S. Representative James B. Utt introduced a joint resolution (HR 111) which would nullify Johnson's executive order and also nullify the order of March 18, 1966, which embargoed exports to Rhodesia under the Export Control Act.

Concerning his resolution, Representative Utt said:

"Article I, Section 8, paragraph 3, of the United States Constitution vests all authority over the regulation of trade solely in the Congress. The President's action in issuing this order, therefore, is unconstitutional, since it was done without specific Congressional authority. If the President wants to authorize sanctions, he should first obtain the approval of the Congress.

"The Constitutional issue involved in this matter transcends even the importance of the matter of Rhodesia. Congress for too long has permitted its authority and prerogatives to be usurped by the Executive and Judicial Branches. If it permits this most recent transgression against its Constitutional responsibilities, it will clearly be shirking its duties to the Nation."

Here is the full text of the Utt resolution:

"Whereas the United Nations has acted illegally and in contravention of Chapter 1 of its own Charter, which prohibits interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign nations, in ordering economic sanctions against Rhodesia;

"Whereas the United States is involved in a bloody and interminable war in Viet Nam against an enemy that is being supplied by Great Britain, which has refused our requests that it cease doing business with the enemy that is killing American boys every day;

"Whereas the United States has never sought economic sanctions from the United Nations against its enemy in Viet Nam, and Rhodesia has refrained from engaging in trade with North Viet Nam;

"Whereas United States trade with Rhodesia is in the best interests of this nation, particularly in view of the fact that such trade in the past has been two-to-one in our favor;

"Whereas the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence is in the same honored tradition as our own such Declaration, and deserves the full support of every American who is proud of our great national heritage;

"Whereas the continuation of the United Nations illegal sanctions can lead only to a bloody struggle in Southern Africa from which our enemies alone can benefit;

"Whereas the Congress of the United States is vested with sole authority to regulate foreign commerce under Article I, Section 8, paragraph 3, of the Constitution, while the only authority delegated by Congress to the Executive Branch to

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restrict trade concerns the control of trading with the enemy;

"Whereas the Executive Branch of the United States government has undertaken to honor the illegal United Nations sanctions without seeking the advice and consent of the Congress;

"Whereas the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia, in addition to being illegal under the Charter of the United Nations and in contravention of the United States Constitution, since they have not been approved by the United States Congress, are clearly against the best interests of the United States of America: Now, therefore, be it

***"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is authorized and directed to notify the United Nations and all other interested parties that the United States will not honor the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.**

"Section 2: The provisions of Executive Order Numbered 11322, of January 5, 1967, relating to prohibitions against imports of certain commodities from Rhodesia, are hereby rescinded. All orders, regulations and other directives and all decisions promulgated or made under such Executive Order Numbered 11322, are hereby rescinded.

"Section 3: All Executive Orders, Presidential Proclamations or other orders, regulations, or directives promulgated or made under the authority of the Export Control Act of 1949, which relate to the export of commodities to Rhodesia, are hereby rescinded."

The Utt resolution is based squarely on the Constitution of the United States. Johnson's executive order is based on an unconstitutional law which Congress passed in 1945 (UN Participation Act, Public Law 264, 79th Congress), which authorizes the President to regulate economic relations with other countries, when called upon by the UN Security Council to do so, "notwithstanding the provision of any other law."

Hence, Congressman Utt has posed the most important constitutional issue of this generation: *will the President of the United States be compelled to obey the Constitution, which he is sworn to uphold and defend; or, will he be permitted to defy the Constitution in order to obey the commands of the United Nations?*

Enough public pressure would persuade Congress to pass the Utt resolution. If passed, it could be the beginning of the end of lawless, unconstitutional government by executive fiat in the United States.

Passage of the Utt resolution could also prevent a disaster horrible to contemplate: an American war against our friends in southern Africa to complete the communist conquest of the Dark Continent — a war which is actually being planned by powerful liberal propagandists and schemers.[3]

Please help, by writing letters: (1) to your U.S. Representative and Senators, demanding support of the Utt resolution; (2) to editors of newspapers and magazines; (3) to civic leaders and other opinion formers in your community; (4) to friends and relatives. For background information, enclose copies of this *Report* with your letters.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Rhodesia and World Report*, September-October, 1966, p. 4

(2) "U.S. Backs Britain on U.N. Sanctions Against Rhodesia," by Drew Middleton, *The New York Times*, December 13, 1966, pp. 1, 6

(3) *Apartheid and United Nations Collective Measures: An Analysis*, edited by Amelia C. Leiss, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York, New York 10017, March, 1965, 170 pp.

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